#### Search Interfaces for Biomedical Searching: How do Gaze, User Perception, Search Behaviour and Search Performance Relate?

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#### Research Questions

- What elements of search interfaces do searchers look at when searching for documents to answer complex questions?
- What is the relationship between individual differences and the interface elements which are looked at?

#### Medical Subject Headings

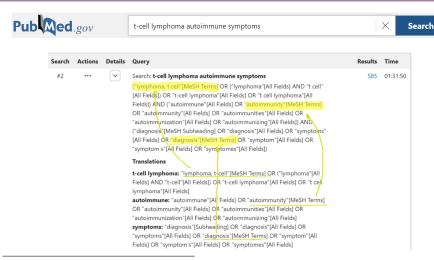
Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) – is a controlled and hierarchically-organized vocabulary produced by the National Library of Medicine:



- It is used for indexing, cataloging, and searching of biomedical and health-related information
- MeSH is more useful for experts ... but they still need help
- Automatic query expansion is still variable



# PubMed Advanced Search Example<sup>1</sup>



Interface Types
Setup and Procedure
Performance Evaluation
Search Performance Aspect Analysis Affection

#### Four type of interfaces



(c) MeSH per-query; displayed per-doc



Search

(d) MeSH per-doc; displayed per-doc

#### Search Topics and Collection

Tasks for searching: 8 topics selected from OHSUMED<sup>[1]</sup> (clinical topics, rewritten)

Imagine that you are 63-year-old male with acute renal failure probably 2nd to aminoglycosides/contrast dye. You would like to find information about acute tubular necrosis due to aminoglycosides, contrast dye, outcome and treatment.

Collection: OHSUMED [test] + MEDLINE data 1987 to 1991

348,566 records

Users were informed the data is incomplete and out-of-date

[1] William Hersh et al. "OHSUMED: An Interactive Retrieval Evaluation and New Large Test Collection for Research". In: *Proceedings of the ACM SIGIR Conference (SIGIR '94)*. Vol. 17. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag, 1994, pp. 192–201. DOI: 10.1007/978-1-4471-2099-5 20.

#### Experimental Procedure

- 4 × 4 × 2 factorial design (4 interfaces, 4 search topic pairs, 2 cognitive styles)
- Graeco-Latin square design for experimental conditions
- A total of 256 search sessions (32 participants, 8 search topics for each participant)
- Collecting: User characteristics, user perceptions, search behavior, gaze data









#### Search Performance Evaluation

#### For the best query in session (bq):

Retrieval Evaluation with Incomplete Information:

$$bpref_{bq} = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{r} (1 - \frac{|rel_n| \text{ higher than } rel_r|}{\min(R, N)})$$

R-Precision with *r* relevant docs count at *R*:

$$Rprec_{bq} = \frac{r}{R}$$

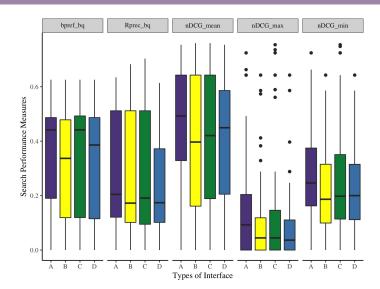
#### For a whole search session:

Discounted Cumulative Gain for k results:

$$DCG = \sum_{pos=1}^{k} \frac{rel_{pos}}{\ln(pos+1)}$$

Result ranking (rel) – based on the vector space model, TF-IDF weighting.

### Search Interfaces Results Comparison



#### Gaze ←→ Search Performance

	CutPoint	Odds	Log	Stand.	t-	Stat.	r
	(Mean)	Ratio	Odds	Error	Value	Signif.	ES
Title						No	
Author						No	
Abstract							
$bpref_{bq}$	0.34	1.74	0.56	0.26	2.15	Yes	0.15
MeSH							
$nDCG\_min$	0.12	0.54	-0.61	0.29	-2.12	Yes	-0.17
sDCG/q	1.72	0.58	-0.54	0.27	-2.02	Yes	-0.15

- Attention to the element of abstract are 1.74 (Odds Ratio) higher given the search performance by  $bpref_{bq}$
- r-ES correlation effect size

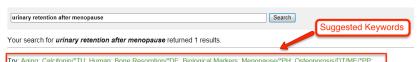
#### Task Difficulty and System Usefulness

	CutPoint	Odds	Log	Stand.	t-	Stat.	r	
	(Mean)	Ratio	Odds	Error	Value	Signif.	ES	
Search task difficulty ←→ Search Performance								
$bpref_{bq}$	0.34	2.28	0.82	0.29	2.80	Yes	0.20	
$Rprec_{bq}$	0.26	1.65	0.50	0.31	1.63	No		
nDCG min	0.12	1.62	0.48	0.35	1.39	No		
${\tt nDCG}^{-}$ mean	0.25	1.77	0.57	0.30	1.90	No		
nDCG max	0.43	1.77	0.57	0.29	1.95	No		
sDCG/q	1.72	1.24	0.21	0.31	0.70	No		
System usefulr	System usefulness ←→ Search Performance							

When the search tasks were perceived difficult, they were 128% (2.28-1) more likely to obtain better search results in terms of  $bpref_{bq}$ 

# Keyword Notice ←→ Search Performance (Interface B)

	CutPoint	Odds	Log	Stand.	t-	Stat.	r
	(Mean)	Ratio	Odds	Error	Value	Signif .	ES
bpref <sub>bq</sub>	0.34	1.31	0.27	0.27	1.02	No	
$Rprec_{bq}$	1.26	1.12	0.11	0.27	0.41	No	
nDCG_max	0.43	1.24	0.21	0.26	0.81	No	
nDCG_min	0.12	0.29	-1.23	0.29	-4.19	Yes	-0.31
nDCG_mean	0.25	0.56	-0.58	0.26	-2.19	Yes	-0.15
sDCG/q	1.72	0.37	-0.99	0.27	-3.62	Yes	-0.26



Try: Aging; Calcitonin/\*TU; Human; Bone Resorption/\*DE; Biological Markers; Menopause/\*PH; Osteoporosis/DT/ME/\*PP; Hydroxyproline/AN; Proline/AN.; Female;

# Keyword Notice ←→ Search Performance (Interface D)

	CutPoint (Mean)	Odds Ratio	Log Odds	Stand. Error	t— Value	Stat. Signif.	r ES
bpref <sub>bq</sub>	0.34	1.72	0.54	0.26	2.10	Yes	0.15
$Rprec_{bq}$	0.26	1.32	0.28	0.26	1.08	No	
$nDCG\_max$	0.43	1.46	0.38	0.25	1.48	No	
nDCG_min	0.12	1.02	0.02	0.28	0.07	No	
nDCG mean	0.25	1.06	0.06	0.25	0.25	No	
sDCG/q	1.72	0.68	-0.39	0.26	-1.46	No	

#### Epidemiology of symptomatic infections of the urinary tract in children.

Uhari M; Nuutinen M., BMJ 297(6646):450-2

Try: Adolescence; Age Factors; Child; Child, Preschool; Female; Finland; Hospitalization; Human; Infant; Infant, Newborn; Male; Recurrence; Risk Factors; Sex Factors; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Time Factors; Urinary Tract Infections/\*EP.;

The epidemiology of symptomatic infections of the urinary fract in children and the factors that may alter the risk of inguina are not known. Numbers of children aged under 15 discharged from hospitals because of symptomatic infections of the up any fract during were obtained from the database kept by the Finnish National Board of Health. Information on continuous treatry aft for recurrent unit

Suggested Keywords

Interface Types
Setup and Procedure
Performance Evaluation
Search Performance Aspect Analysis Affection

# Keyword Notice ←→ Search Performance (Interface C)

	CutPoint	Odds	Log	Stand.	t-	Stat.	r
	(Mean)	Ratio	Odds	Error	Value	Signif .	ES
$bpref_{bq}$	0.34	1.78	0.58	0.26	2.25	Yes	0.16
Rprec <sub>bq</sub>	0.26	1.52	0.42	0.26	1.61	No	
nDCG_max	0.43	1.66	0.51	0.25	2.01	Yes	0.14
nDCG_min	0.12	0.50	-0.69	0.29	-2.40	Yes	-0.19
nDCG_mean	0.25	0.75	-0.28	0.25	-1.11	No	
sDCG/q	1.72	0.51	-0.68	0.27	-2.54	Yes	-0.19

Intravesical prostaglandin F2 for promoting bladder emptying after surgery for female stress incontinence.

Tammela T: Kontturi M: Kaar K: Lukkarinen O., Br J Urol 60(1):43-6

Try: Female; Human; Adult; Aged; Middle Age; Male; Electromyography; Adolescence; Urodynamics.; Urinary Tract/\*IR;

Prostaglandin F2 alpha 10 mg was administered intravesically in a double-blind plag fbo-controlled study to promote mictuurinary retention after operative treatment of urinary stress incontinence in women filteen of 18 patients (83%) succeeder treatment with prostaglandin F2 alpha, but the placebo was ineffective in all 18 patients (P less than 0.001). Although the c

Suggested Keywords

# Use Keywords in Search $\longleftrightarrow$ Search Performance

	CutPoint	Odds	Log	Stand.	t-	Stat.	r
	(Mean)	Ratio	Odds	Error	Value	Signif.	ES
Interface B						No	
Interface C							
$bpref_{bq}$	0.34	1.92	0.65	0.28	2.36	Yes	0.17
Rprec <sub>bq</sub>	0.26	1.40	0.34	0.27	1.25	No	
nDCG max	0.43	1.57	0.45	0.27	1.70	No	
nDCG min	0.12	0.79	-0.23	0.30	-0.77	No	
nDCG mean	0.25	0.91	-0.09	0.27	-0.35	No	
sDCG/q	1.72	0.65	-0.44	0.28	-1.54	No	
Interface D						No	

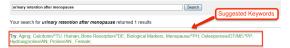
When users recognized and used the suggested keywords in C, (query per doc), they were 92% likely to obtain better search results.

#### Search Behavior ←→ Search Performance

	CutPoint	Odds	Log	Stand.	t-	Stat.	r
	(Mean)	Ratio	Odds	Error	Value	Signif .	ES
Number of que	eries						
${\tt nDCG\_min}$	0.12	0.11	-2.20	0.40	-5.57	Yes	-0.53
nDCG_mean	0.25	0.30	-1.20	0.27	-4.44	Yes	-0.31
sDCG/q	1.72	0.16	-1.80	0.32	-5.71	Yes	-0.45
Number of typ	ed queries						
${\tt nDCG\_min}$	0.12	0.27	-1.33	0.34	-3.93	Yes	-0.34
nDCG_mean	0.25	0.43	-0.83	0.27	-3.12	Yes	-0.22
sDCG/q	1.72	0.40	-0.93	0.29	-3.23	Yes	-0.25
Number of pag	ges viewed						
${\tt nDCG\_min}$	0.12	0.28	-1.27	0.35	-3.66	Yes	-0.33
${\tt nDCG\_mean}$	0.25	0.47	-0.74	0.27	-2.75	Yes	-0.20
sDCG/q	1.72	0.34	-1.07	0.30	-3.57	Yes	-0.28

## Summary of Findings

- Proposed search interfaces have significant effect on eye gaze behavior in terms of fixations
- MeSH terms:
  - Attracted to domain experts and analytic users [when displayed under a search box] (B – worse performance)



 Received more attention when displayed alongside each document for experienced searchers ( C – mixed perf., D – better perf. )



#### Conclusion

- People did better:
  - on difficult tasks
  - when they read abstracts
- People did better and worse when they used MeSH terms;
- Seems to be an interaction with the way they're generated and with the way they're given context
- There might be lessons for other search domains, too

# Thank you for attention!



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